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Sudan-Kenya row surfaces

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan said Saturday it had ordered two Kenyan diplomats to leave within 48 hours after two of its own diplomats were expelled from Nairobi. Khartoum radio said the Kenyans were the second and third ranking officers in the embassy. It did not give their names and there was no immediate comment from the embassy. The radio said the two Sudanese were expelled after a senior Sudanese diplomat in Nairobi gave a news conference at which he said a Kenyan-held border area belonged to Sudan. Sudan says it has sovereignty over the area under an 1914 agreement. All Youssouf, the head of the Sudanese mission, told Reuters in Nairobi that the Kenyan Foreign Ministry summoned him and embassy counsellor Naser Basheer and asked them to leave immediately. Youssouf said they were accused of conduct incompatible with their status, a diplomatic phrase for spying.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية - الرأي

Shevardnadze to discuss Mideast peace with Baker

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said Saturday he planned to discuss the Middle East with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker at their first formal discussions next week in Vienna.

Shevardnadze, who recently returned from a 10-day Middle East tour, said there were many ways for the superpowers to cooperate in bringing about a peace settlement in the region.

"I plan in part to share with the U.S. secretary of state impressions from my trip to the Middle East," he said in an interview with the Soviet news agency TASS.

"There is vast room for cooperation on problems of a Middle East settlement between the USSR and the United States as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council," he said.

During his five-state tour of the Middle East last month, Shevardnadze said the United Nations Security Council should start preparing an international peace conference.

Israel opposes such a conference, and Washington has been mostly non-committal.

Shevardnadze told TASS he had no strict agenda for his meeting with Baker, which is scheduled for Tuesday in Vienna where both men will attend the start of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks.

Moscow's support for Cuba and Nicaragua and U.S. diplomatic pressure against Managua will be discussed.



HM King Hussein



Saddam Hussein



Hosni Mubarak



Ali Abdullah Saleh

King briefs ACC leaders on Tokyo talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday telephoned the presidents of Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen to consult with them on a number of issues of concern to the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

King Hussein briefed President Saddam Hussein of Iraq,

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the outcome of his talks with world leaders in Tokyo during his stay there last week to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito.

EC welcomes ACC

The European Community (EC) has welcomed the creation

last month of the ACC. "The community and its member states welcome the establishment of the Arab Cooperation Council, by Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and the Yemen Arab Republic," said a statement released here Saturday.

"They trust that process of economic integration thus initi-

ated and which is open to other Arab countries, will encourage the social and economic development in the Middle East as well as peace in the region," it said.

"In this regard, the community could envisage complementing this effort of regional integration by cooperation on matters of mutual interest."

Jordan celebrates Al Israa Wal Mi'raj

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, along with Arab and Islamic countries, Sunday celebrates Al Israa Wal Mi'raj feast.

On the occasion, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs organised a religious ceremony at Al Husseini mosque downtown Amman attended by religious leaders and worshippers.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat delivered a speech underlining the meaning of the great religious occasion.

Other speakers included the Kingdom's mufti who called on Muslims to unify their ranks and serve the cause of Islam.

Religious ceremonies were also held in other parts of the Kingdom on the eve of the holy occasion.

His Majesty King Hussein received cables of good wishes that came from the prime minister, the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, the chief Islamic justice, and heads of public and private organisations and key public figures.

Sunday is to be observed as public holiday. All government departments and public institutions will remain closed.

Also on the occasion of Al Israa Wal Mi'raj feast all liquor stores, nightclubs and bars will remain closed until Monday morning.

PLO rejects unilateral end to attacks from Lebanon

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Saturday rejected a unilateral halt to resistance operations in South Lebanon and said it wanted a comprehensive peace rather than temporary truce with Israel.

Responding to U.S. criticism of its raids from Lebanon, the PLO said it was astonishing that Washington concentrated on its resistance role when Israel was bombing villages and refugee camps in Lebanon.

U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said Friday that recent PLO attempts to infiltrate Israel from Lebanon raised questions about its commitment to resolute terrorism.

A PLO statement repeated that Israel, through international mediators, was trying to revive a truce which Washington arranged in South Lebanon in 1981. Israel has denied any such negotiations.

It asked how Washington could persuade the PLO to accept a ceasefire unless Israel promised to stop its attacks, and its occupation of South Lebanon, lift a naval blockade and ban what it called acts of piracy against Lebanese and Palestinian ships.

"If there is a sincere will and intention to reach the same agreement which was in force from 1981 to 1982, then there are conditions attached to this, as we have told the Israeli leadership through international

mediators," the statement said. "The PLO, which has launched an initiative to bring about a just peace in the region, is not striving for a temporary truce but that there should be a lasting, comprehensive and just peace at the same time," it added.

It said Israel was trying to make the United States confuse terrorism and legitimate self-defense.

Israel has described infiltration attempts by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) as terrorism which should prompt the United States to break off its new dialogue with the PLO.

(Continued on page 2)

Waldegrave tours Gaza Strip, says occupation must end

OCCUPIED GAZA (Agencies)

— British Foreign Office Minister William Waldegrave toured a Gaza Strip refugee camp Saturday and said what was being strengthened his belief that Israel's military occupation must end.

"Coming here, even more than to the West Bank, reinforces the impression of utter impossibility of continuing this military occupation," Waldegrave said after briefly visiting Jabalya camp, the most populated area under Israeli occupation.

Jabalya, with 55,000 residents, is where the first clashes erupted in the nearly 15-month-old Palestinian uprising. Confrontations take place almost daily.

Newsmen were prevented from accompanying Waldegrave by the army, whose presence was highly visible in the Gaza Strip. An army spokesman told journalists the presence of cameramen would spark demonstrations.

Waldegrave's predecessor, David Mellor, angered Israel when he visited Jabalya last year and berated an Israeli colonel whose men dispersed a demonstration in sight of television cameras.

There were no incidents during the visit by Waldegrave who later showed reporters at U.N. offices rubber-coated steel pellets given to him by camp residents. Israeli troops fire them at demonstra-

tions.

"I'm told they are fired in clusters, in a shower," Waldegrave said. "They are an indiscriminate weapon and are not helping to produce a political settlement."

On Friday, Waldegrave toured the West Bank.

Waldegrave, who is on a week-long fact-finding mission, is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Moshe Arens Sunday and will depart Monday for Jordan.

Waldegrave also announced that Britain would contribute £500,000 to help Palestinian refugees.

(Continued on page 2)

Tehran signals mellowing position on Rushdie row

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iran

appeared to soften its stance on "The Satanic Verses" controversy Saturday, saying Britain's admission that the novel insults Islam was insufficient, but that prosecuting the author Salman Rushdie could defuse the crisis.

The British stance in accepting that the book is insulting, though belated, can avert the present crisis only if it is following up with practical measures," state-run Tehran Radio said in a commentary, monitored in Nicosia.

British officials have acknowledged that the book offends Muslims, but that did not justify Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's decree calling on Muslims to kill Rushdie for blasphemy.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd told a news conference in London Saturday that he understood "the hurt and insult being felt" by Muslims over Rushdie's book, but that he believes the majority of Britons accept "that in a free country people have the right of freedom of expression."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday that she understood "The Satanic Verses" had deeply offended Muslims but that Islam, as one of the world's great religions, was strong enough to withstand the novel's criticism.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency Saturday called Thatcher's remarks the "first expression of sympathy with Muslims over the book."

The agency said the prime

minister was making "a clear attempt to defuse the row between Britain and Iran before next Tuesday's deadline that the Iranian government gave to London to alter its attitude or face the consequences of a complete cut in diplomatic ties."

IRNA said "there has been no formal response from Tehran to the British government's overtures." But it noted that Iranian President Ali Khamenei said Friday that Britain eventually would have to apologise for its "anti-Islamic stand."

Rushdie, in hiding since Feb. 14 when Khomeini ordered Muslims to kill him, was reported Friday to have expressed concern that Britain is weakening in its support for him.

9 killed,
50 hurt
in British
rail crash

LONDON (R) — Nine people

were killed and at least 50

injured when two passenger

trains collided Saturday in

the second major train crash in

South London in three months,

a hospital spokesman said.

He said six people died at the

scene and three in hospital

after two trains crashed into

each other near the suburban

station of Purley.

Several carriages crashed

down an embankment into gar-

dens and one was ripped apart

by the impact.

Rescue workers said every-

one had been cut free from the

wreckage. But some of the in-

jured were seriously hurt and

the number of dead could rise.

The trains were both head-

ing for London's Victoria sta-

tion when one apparently hit

the back of the other and

swung across the track.

Several carriages smashed

down a steep slope into gar-

dens and rolled over, leaving others

perched precariously on the

edge of the embankment. Fire-

men rushed to the scene to cut

passengers free and hospital

workers aided the injured.

Witness Meesha Footer said

six trees were cut in half by the

force of carriages careering off

the rails.

"I could hear people shout-

ing and groaning... there was a

lot of blood and I saw one body

covered with a blanket. There

was one man with his leg hang-

ing off," she said.

Junior Transport Minister

Michael Portillo inspected the

wreckage of the accident,

which occurred just three

months after the Clapham

train crash killed 35.

"It's a terrible scene. There

is a lot of destruction," he said.

"There was a very loud

crash after the collision fol-

lowed by an eerie silence," said

Samantha Muggeridge, who

was on the platform at Purley

station a few hundred metres

from the crash.

"Then doors of the train

started to open and there were

shouts from inside the car-

riages."

Rosemary Jetten, who lives

right by the crash site, said:

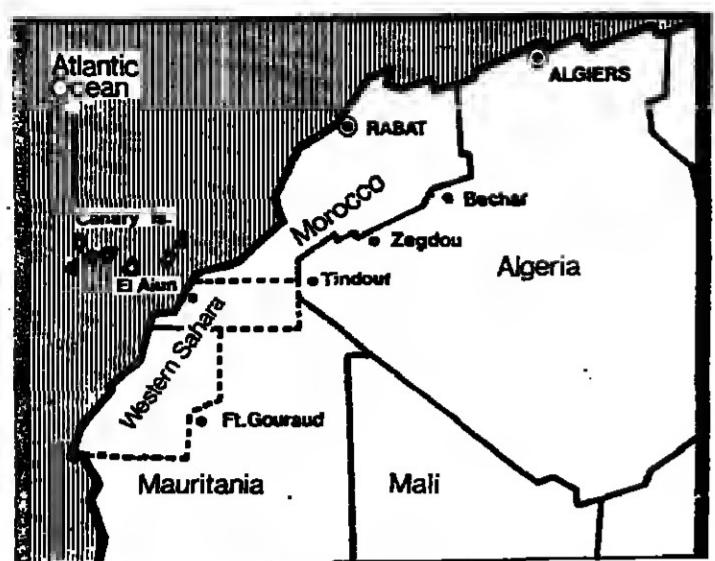
"I heard a loud bang and looked

out of my back window. I saw a

cloud of smoke and trees flying

through the air and could see

the train coming off the bank



Morocco to ratify 17-year-old treaty

RABAT (R) — King Hassan said Friday Morocco would ratify a treaty signed 17 years ago with Algeria to settle a 1,150-kilometre desert border dispute.

He said the move was part of a new political mood after the two countries restored ties in May last year after a 12-year rift and the creation last month of a Maghreb union linking them with Libya, Mauritania and Tunisia.

In a broadcast marking his 28th year on the throne, the king said Rabat "decided to ratify the treaty signed between Morocco and Algeria in 1972 regarding the frontier line."

Algeria ratified the treaty soon after it was signed. The king said unspecified circumstances stopped Rabat ratifying it earlier, a reference to a dispute over the Western Sahara where Algerian-backed guerrillas have been fighting Morocco for independence.

The Polisario Front guerrillas held their first peace talks with Morocco in January and declared a ceasefire last month.

PLO rejects unilateral move

(Continued from page 1)

PLO leader Yasser Arafat made the dialogue possible last December by accepting U.S. conditions including renunciation of terrorism. Washington has never given a definition of the word.

"The PLO renounces terrorism completely and rejects it completely... and hopes this U.S. administration will not fall into this confusion (between terrorism and self-defence)," the statement said.

"As everyone knows, the PLO is able to keep what it commits itself to, officially, legally and in practice."

Arab League U.N. envoy Clodius Maksoud said in Abu Dhabi Saturday that Palestinian attacks on Israeli forces in Lebanon and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip could not be described as terrorism.

"We are deeply concerned about the pattern which the U.S. administration is developing concerning its interpretation of its dialogue with the PLO," he said. "The United States is becoming a relay station for Israel's

treaty was signed after a brief war in 1963 over the border from Figuig in the north to Tindouf in the south.

It decided that Tindouf Oasis, which became a major Polisario base, was in southwest Algeria but that nearby iron ore mines at Gara Djebilet would be exploited jointly.

Algeria, which won independence from France in 1962, has now finalised its frontiers with all its neighbours.

King Hassan also pardoned 1,204 prisoners to mark the anniversary of his accession to the throne, the Justice Ministry said.

Crowds of relatives and friends gathered outside prisons, notably at the central prison in Kenitra north of Rabat where political prisoners are held.

Rumours that Hassan would release prisoners convicted of plotting against the monarchy could not be immediately confirmed but in a recent interview he said he would "make a gesture" in their favour.

Mahdi expected to resign but may be renominated

Hardliners may stay out of Sudan's new cabinet

KHARTOUM (R) — The new government taking shape in Sudan is expected to mark a strong shift towards peace talks with southern rebels, official and diplomatic sources said Saturday.

The new coalition, being formed under pressure from Sudan's armed forces, is likely to exclude the main party of Muslim hardliners and bring in a group which tried to broker a settlement with the rebels last year, the sources said.

Whether Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi will lead the new coalition is unclear.

He is widely expected to announce his resignation Sunday. But he has no obvious successor and press reports say his Umma Party, the largest in parliament, may nominate him to succeed himself when the assembly meets Monday.

Sudan has been locked in a political crisis since Feb. 20 when the officer corps delivered an ultimatum to Mahdi calling for formation of a broad-based government which would either make peace or provide resources to win the civil war in the south.

Whether the army would accept Mahdi as the leader of a

new coalition was also unclear. Press reports say the officers hold him largely responsible for their setbacks on the battlefield.

The official news agency SUNA reported Saturday that the Supreme Council, a five-man collective presidency, had hammered out an agreement to underpin a new government.

Party and trade union leaders were expected to sign it later in the day.

The main parties in Sudan's present coalition are Mahdi's Umma and the National Islamic Front (NIF).

Under a deal that official and diplomatic sources said was taking shape this weekend, the Islamic front would be replaced in the new line-up by the Democratic Unionist Party, which quit Mahdi's government in December after an unsuccessful peace bid.

The NIF advocates a military solution of the civil war and espouses nationwide Islamic law,

which is anathema to the rebels.

Sources said the NIF was expected to boycott the proposed new coalition on the grounds that it could not work in harmony.

"Let me put it this way," said one diplomatic source. "None of the generals will be sorry to see NIF toughing it out in opposition."

By contrast, the sources said, the new government would almost certainly include the second largest party in parliament, the DUP, which served in Mahdi's coalition from May 1986 until last December.

The DUP held negotiations with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Ethiopia last year, acting with Mahdi's approval but without a commitment from the coalition to accept the outcome.

The result was a draft agreement in mid-November which would have put the key issue of Shari'a on hold pending a national constitutional conference.

The Umma Party welcomed the accord but the NIF called it a surrender. Muslim militants rioted in Khartoum, parliament voted the agreement down and DUP leader Mohammad Osman

Al Mirghani pulled his party out of Mahdi's coalition.

The failed peace bid was followed by humiliating defeats in the south for Sudan's 60,000-strong army, which is poorly equipped for its war with the SPLA's estimated 40,000 rebels.

The SPLA claims to have captured two garrison towns in the past week alone.

Mahdi, 53, took office in May 1986 having won Sudan's first democratic polls in nearly 20 years after the downfall of President Jaafar Numeiri.

He has vowed to resign this weekend unless the armed forces give him a free hand. He is scheduled to hold a news conference Sunday.

Sudan's generals have put the armed forces on full nationwide alert. Soldiers are stopping and searching vehicles on the outskirts of Khartoum and sandbag defences have been thrown around key military buildings in the capital.

"I have a hard time imagining Mahdi actually resigning, but 99 per cent of Khartoum expects him to," a diplomat said Saturday.

Lebanon alarmed over Israeli plans in south

BEIRUT (AP) — The civilian and military cabinets in Lebanon's dual government Saturday issued separate statements voicing concern over a reported plan by Israel to expand its self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon.

Acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss, who heads the civilian cabinet, told Lebanon's envoy to the United Nations, Rashid Fakhoury, to "draw the world's attention to Israel's intentions,"

an official statement said.

The rival military cabinet of General Michel Aoun, in a statement published by the independent daily Al Nahar, expressed "deep concern over the statements made by some Israeli military commanders which clearly revealed Israel's intention to widen the area of what it calls the 'security zone.'

Major General Youssif Peled, Israel's northern front commander, was quoted Thursday as saying he was considering ex-

panding the "security zone." Voice of the South radio, the mouthpiece of the Israeli-allied South Lebanon Army militia that operates in the zone, said Peled wanted to include five Druze villages in the strip.

The broadcast said the move was requested by unnamed leaders of the Mimes, Khalwat, Ain Senta, Kfar and 'Ain Ata villages located in the central Bekaa Valley, a few kilometres north of the "security zone."

The Voice of the Nation radio, based in west Beirut, broadcast statements issued in the five villages that denied making such a request or having contacts with the Israelis in the "security zone."

"Peled's statement reflects his intention to widen the security zone," the broadcast said. Israel kept control of a 10-to-16-kilometre deep zone when it withdrew the bulk of its occupation army from South Lebanon in summer 1985.

RJ hijack leader 'tricked' passengers

WASHINGTON (AP) — A steward from a Royal Jordanian (RJ) jet hijacked in 1985 testified Friday that accused sky pirate Fawaz Younis threatened to kill passengers and crew and tricked them into believing his men had shot the plane's security guards.

The steward, Omar Suliman Al Ghadi, 32, was the fifth witness in the trial at a U.S. district court to identify Younis as the leader of five heavily armed men who stormed aboard RJ Flight 402 in

In the initial moments of the hijacking, Ghadi testified, Younis ran to the front of the Boeing 727, pounded on the locked cockpit door with his gun and shouted, "If you don't open the door, I will explode it."

The hijackers were armed with AK-47 assault rifles and hand grenades, according to testimony from other witnesses and a videotape taken at the end of the 30-hour ordeal.

The testimony by Ghadi was the first during the five-day trial to portray Younis as directly threatening the passengers and crew with death.

Younis, 30, has pleaded innocent to a six-count indictment stemming from the hijacking.

He was captured by Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents in international waters in the Mediterranean sea Sept. 13, 1978, more than two years after the hijacking, and the trial is seen

as a test of a 1984 statute that in which U.S. authorities assert "long-arm" jurisdiction over the taking of American hostages with death.

Near the end of the hijacking, Ghadi testified, the sky pirates fled passengers and crew that at 7 a.m. the following morning, they would "start killing" them, "the security officers first."

The hijackers removed jewelry from a female security officer, and led all nine of them off the plane.

Afghan rebels ponder where to site their government

By Michael Battye
Reuters

ISLAMABAD — Now they have managed to form a government, Afghanistan's fractious Mujahideen rebels are faced with the major problem of where to put it.

Sibghatullah Mujaddidi, elected president Feb. 23 of what the Mujahideen call an interim government, promised it would be installed inside Afghanistan within a month.

Mujahideen officials and Western diplomats say it is important the promise be honoured but choosing a seat for a government now based in the northwestern Pakistani city Peshawar is proving a major dilemma.

"We have been discussing it for a week, but we haven't made much progress," one Mujahideen official said.

"Putting it inside will demonstrate that it is an Afghan creation and Afghan-run" he said, referring to widespread

challenges, especially from Kabul, that the Mujahideen quickly is important politically for the rebels, fighting the Kabul government now bereft of the Soviet military support it enjoyed for nine years.

Last year the leaders of seven Mujahideen groups based in Peshawar formed a government under Ahmad Shah. The cabinet headed by moderate Mojaddidi was elected by a consultative council, or Shura, and has much wider backing.

"Ahmad Shah sat in Peshawar and became a joke. Mojaddidi has to demonstrate as soon as possible that it is not Peshawar-bound," one Western diplomat said.

"Putting it inside will demonstrate that it is an Afghan creation and Afghan-run" he said, referring to widespread

ensure easy communications with the outside world, or are vulnerable to government air strikes and the Scud ground-to-ground missiles Moscow gave Kabul.

Mujahideen officials say they are under pressure from the Pakistan military, keen to keep up the political momentum provided by the election of the government, to take an eastern Afghan city as the government seat as soon as possible.

The Mujahideen have captured five of Afghanistan's 30 provincial capitals. One, Tarin Kot, earlier reported to have fallen, is still in government hands. Mujahideen officials said.

They are reluctant to launch all-out assaults on other main Afghan cities they are besieging, mostly because guerrilla families are still inside them.

The rebel-held cities are either too far from Pakistan to

out assault the Mujahideen say they would prefer to avoid.

"Our commanders there are talking about an attack but no decision has been made," said one rebel official who was in the Jalalabad area earlier this week.

"If we are going to do that, first we have to get the civilians out of the city. But enemy security is very heavy and they won't let people out," he said.

Western diplomats said the southern city of Kandahar was likely to fall sooner than Jalalabad.

Guerillas are inching their way towards Kandahar airport, the city's main supply line, and government forces can only bridge the 25 kilometres between it and the city in armoured columns, they said.

Kandahar is at the heart of

an area supporting former King Zahir Shah and fundamentalists opposed to giving him any role in the country's future would not want the city as the government seat, diplomats said.

The Mujahideen already have Asadabad, near the Pakistan border, but two rival Mujahideen administrations are running it. "I doubt they'd want a third," said one diplomat.

The diplomats said the most logical site was Khost, near the Pakistani border, about 130 kilometres south of Jalalabad.

They said guerrillas last week took two outposts guarding the city and that it now appeared vulnerable. Taking the city, which has held out against all the odds for nine years, would be an important psychological boost for the Mujahideen.

DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

18:56 'Isha CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swieifich, Tel. 810740 Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785.

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590. Church of the Assumption Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church Tel. 661757 Terra nova Church Tel. 622366.

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541. Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543. Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 77261.

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751. Amman International Church Tel. 685326.

Medical Letheran Church Tel. 811295. Rainbow Congregation Tel. 822605. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 813817, 821264.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy with north-westerly moderate wind. In Aqaba, wind will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min/max. temp.

Amman 6 / 15

Aqaba 12 / 23

Deserts 6 / 19

Jordan Valley 10 / 22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 58 per cent, Aqaba 39 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Najjar 775030

Dr. Mahmoud Jabb 896691

Dr. Wael Kharbabi 663917

Dr. Anwar Aqrawi (-)

Ferdous pharmacy 77056

Al Asmaa pharmacy 637055

Nairouh pharmacy 636762

Al Salam pharmacy 636730

Yacoub pharmacy 640405

Shmeissi pharmacy 637660

ZARQA:

Dr. Hisham Hiyyas (-)

</div

Meeting to discuss means of stimulating exports

By Ziyad Al Shileh
Al Ra'a Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A specialised symposium on means of stimulating Jordanian exports is due to be held here on March 19 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Prince Hassan's attendance of the coming symposium, in which a large number of businessmen and industrialists will participate, reflects the Crown Prince's continued encouragement of efforts to bolster the national economy through increasing exports, said Khalid Al-Hassan, president of the Amman Chamber of Industry which is sponsoring the meeting.

Abu Hassan said that the participants will examine ways to increase and develop Jordanian exports to other countries and revise financial and monetary measures that could accompany any steps directed towards the achievement of this objective.

Experiences of other countries with economic conditions similar to Jordan in export operations will be scrutinised at the meeting, Abu Hassan added.

Abu Hassan was speaking following a meeting which discussed topics on the agenda of the coming meeting and the working papers which will be reviewed by the participants.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

MEETING ON PHOSPHATES: Measures to increase the amount of phosphates, which is being transported from the southern Jordan mines to the port city of Aqaba for export, were among the main topics discussed at a meeting held at the Aqaba Railway Corporation Saturday. The meeting grouped Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al-Hajj Hassan and heads of concerned authorities. The corporation's 1989 operational programme was also examined during the meeting. (Petra)

CLEANLINESS CAMPAIGN: In cooperation with the Arab Youth Forum (AYF), the Tourism Ministry organised a cleanliness campaign in the Dead Sea area. The campaign, which is being carried out by 50 young men and women from the AYF, covers a stretch of land extending from Sweimeh in the north to Zarqa in the south. (Petra)

ABANDA ATTENDS KUWAIT SEMINAR: The Meteorology Department has taken part in a specialised symposium held in Kuwait on Feb. 27, with the participation of eight other Arab countries. The department's Director General Ali Abanda, who attended the symposium, said that 28 research papers were submitted to the symposium. (Petra)

IRBID AGRICULTURAL MEETING: A meeting was held in Irbid Saturday to discuss the implementation of instructions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on organising animal grazing in the Irbid Governorate pasture lands. Several specialists addressed the meeting, outlined proper grazing methods and presented ideas on combating desert locusts. (Petra)

STUDENTS VISIT REHABILITATION CENTRE: A group of students from the University of Jordan visited the Reformatory and Rehabilitation Centre at Swaqa south of Amman and were briefed on vocational training work offered to the prison inmates aimed at making them useful and productive citizens. University officials and police officers accompanied the students on their visit. (Petra)

CANADIAN EXPERT VISITS QOU: Dr. Gail Crawford, Canadian expert in the field of distance education and instructional psychologist at the Centre for Distance Education at Athabasca University, Alberta, Canada, is currently visiting Al-Quds Open University for two weeks until March 10, 1989. During that period Crawford will meet with QOU staff members in the academic, administrative and production departments. The objective of Crawford's consultancy and training mission is to advise QOU staff in the field of course materials developments. (Petra)

SATELLITE DISCUSSION: The American Cultural Centre in Amman will host a live television conference on Venture Capital Monday in which Jordanian economists experts will trade views with American businessmen on the problem of finding investment capital for high-growth enterprises employing new technologies. Dr. Jawad Anani, President of the Royal Scientific Society, and other Jordanian economic experts will exchange views via satellite with the Washington guests, Mr. David Gladstone, President of the Allied Capital Corporation, and Dr. Barry Rogstad, President of the American Business Conference. (J.T.)

16 JOURNALISTS SWORN IN: A total of 16 journalists Saturday were sworn in as members of the Jordan Press Association. The swearing in ceremony was attended by Minister of Information Hani Khasawneh and Association President Rakan Al Majali. The minister, in a brief speech on the occasion, called on journalists to be extra careful in reporting news and information in their drive to serve their country and community. Majali for his part reviewed the association's achievements over the past years. The ministry's secretary general attended the ceremony. (Petra)

MOROCCAN NATIONAL DAY: Moroccan Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Latif Laraki Saturday evening held a reception at the Marriott Hotel on the occasion of King Hassan's accession to the throne. The reception was attended by senior government officials, key public figures and members of the diplomatic community in the Kingdom. (J.T.)

MORE CEMENT SHIPPED TO EGYPT: A consignment of 22,500 tonnes of Jordanian cement was shipped Thursday aboard the vessel Ghadir to Egypt. This is the sixth consignment sent to Egypt in accordance with the agreement signed in late July which provides for exporting 750,000 tonnes of cement to Egypt. With this consignment, a total of 130,000 tonnes of cement has thus been exported to Egypt. (Petra)

LOANS FOR PROJECTS: Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and chairman of the board of directors of Cities and Villages Development Bank Marwan Al Hmoud has agreed to grant a loan of JD 1 million to Zarqa municipality to be used in various municipal projects. He also agreed to grant a loan of JD 500,000 to Irbid Municipality for opening roads and JD 35,000 to Mut'a Municipality to finance the construction of municipality building. (Petra)

SUPPLY LAW VIOLATOR FINED: The military court has sentenced Salaheddin Salem Ali Ma'rouf to the payment of JD 100 fine or 200 days in prison for violating supply regulations and raising the prices of foodstuffs. The military governor endorsed the sentence. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- * The Arab Contemporary Artists exhibition at Al Wasiti Gallery.
- * An exhibition entitled "The Icebreaker" which includes showing a film about the activities of a Swedish icebreaker and the environment surrounding it, a photo exhibition and a radio programme at the French Cultural Centre.
- * An art exhibition by Mohammad Bois and Munira Al Tunisya at Al Qadisiyya College.
- * An exhibition of photographs and paintings showing the main European cities in three historical eras, at the University of Jordan.
- * An exhibition of paintings for children by Titiama Rifai and Karoline Ayoub at Haya Arts Centre.
- * A plastic art exhibition by Rula Shuaib at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- * A plastic art exhibition by Noelle Shawa at Alia Art Gallery.
- * An art exhibition by Ahmed Sabeh at the Petra Bank Gallery.
- * A graphic art exhibition displaying works by German artists Liebermann, Slevogt and Corinth at the Jordan National Gallery.
- * Amman International Book Exhibition which includes various scientific, literary, religious and children's books at the International Motor Centre.



Qasem receives East German envoy

EAST German Ambassador-designate to Jordan Carl Heinz Logenhein Saturday handed a copy of his credentials to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. Logenhein

who will be non-resident ambassador in Amman succeeds Wolfgang Grabowski who had served as ambassador here since 1985 (Petra photo)

Tarawneh: Frozen meat imports will not replace fresh one

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Fayed Tarawneh has denied that the frozen meat to be imported by Jordan this year will serve as a substitute for fresh meat which Jordan normally imports from East European countries.

In a television interview Tarawneh said that Jordan will import 15,000 tonnes of meat during 1989, of which 10,000 will be fresh and the rest frozen.

The frozen meat will be imported from New Zealand and tests on samples of New Zealand meat proved to be of very high quality, the minister noted.

He said that the frozen meat as well as the imported frozen poultry meat and fish are no substitute for fresh meat but they are needed to achieve a balance in the types of foodstuffs consumed in Jordan.

Tarawneh also stressed that the Ministry of Supply has no intention of raising the price of imported meat or stopping imports altogether despite the recent rise in the cost of air freight.

The minister said that consignments of frozen meat are expected in Jordan by June, but these will consist mainly of meat of no more than 15 kilograms per head.

During the holy month of Ramadan Tarawneh said the Ministry of Supply plans to import additional quantities of meat and other foodstuffs.

He noted that the ministry is constantly increasing the capacity of its warehouses to store as much food as possible to suffice the Kingdom for at least six months.

He said Jordan's wheat production this year is expected to increase by 50 per cent to reach 75,000 tonnes.

The two sides discussed prospects for cooperation between ESCWA and the centre at the local and regional levels.

Jordan took part in a three-day meeting by ESCWA's statistics technical committee which was

Anani, Turkish team discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — A Turkish team representing the Scientific Research Council in Ankara (Tubitak) Saturday opened talks at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to pave the way for future cooperation in scientific and technological fields.

The leader of the team Kudrat Felcuk met with RSS President Ismail Al-Anani and heads of RSS departments and said later that Turkey was ready to open new scopes of cooperation that can benefit the two countries.

According to an RSS statement the two sides will discuss joint projects in matters related to monitoring earthquakes, and constructing earthquake-resistant homes, preserving energy in buildings, solar and wind energy, and training programmes for Turkish and Jordanian technicians.

The visit, according to the statement, comes in the framework of a joint cooperation agreement signed by the two sides in 1986.

On Sunday, the three-member Turkish team will visit the Building Research Centre project, the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea.

ESCPA director visits Royal Geographic Centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Dr. Ahmad Rajai Saturday called at the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre and met with its director who explained programmes related to the use of remote sensing techniques and their applications.

The centre uses these techniques in the search for natural resources and underground water, the centre's director said.

The three-day meeting was attended by delegates from Jordan, Iraq, Bahrain, Palestine, Egypt, Kuwait, North Yemen and Lebanon, as well as a number of Arab League affiliated organisations.

Tunisian delegation inspect facilities for combatting locusts

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Tunisian delegation Saturday held talks with officials and specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture and inspected facilities for combatting desert locusts that have invaded the Kingdom.

Jordanian-Tunisian cooperation in agriculture were discussed at a meeting grouping the visiting delegation and Ministry of Agriculture's Secretary General Saleh Al Lawzi.

The delegation, which repre-

sents the Tunisian Agency for Agricultural Reform led by Hussein Zaghir, discussed with Lawzi questions related to rural development and agrarian reform in the Kingdom.

The delegation members were later taken on a visit to the operations room controlling locust combatting operations and were briefed on the preparations and equipment used as well as the precautionary measures being taken by the ministry to deal with

expected locust invasions.

The delegation members later visited the Zarqa River basin and were briefed on the progress of a project designed to preserve and protect the soil from erosion through planting forests along-side the river.

The project entails measures to reduce the amount of silt that can be deposited at the bottom of the King Talal Dam which provides water for irrigation in the Jordan Valley region.

Ministry prepares to meet the locust menace

AMMAN (USIS) — The Agricultural Machinery Department of the Ministry of Agriculture is busily producing exhaust sprayers that will be essential in the campaign against the locust invasion that is expected this spring.

Late last year, anticipating the need to outfit trucks and other vehicles with spray equipment, department director, Samir Fanash ordered two exhaust sprayers from England.

Using the imported sprayers as a model, Fanash's workmen designed a more rugged but inexpensive sprayer for use in Jordan. While an imported sprayer costs over JD 800, the workshop produces sprayers for only JD 70 each. Only the pressure gauge is imported.

Fanash's workshop which is located at the National Centre for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer (NCARTT) in Baq'a, has produced 130 sprayers and has begun exporting some to Sudan and Saudi Arabia where the need for the equipment is great.

Mounted on vehicles, the sprayers are easily activated when connected to the vehicle exhaust pipe. The exhaust forces a verti-

cally spray of pesticide into the air as the vehicle crosses an infested field of orchard. According to experts, Jordan's supply of exhaust sprayers will be a major asset in the control of locusts.

Ground spraying is useful against both marching and flying swarms that have roosted for the night. Ground spraying is the most efficient technique to control locust swarms that are less than 100 hectares in size, and which are located in areas accessible by vehicle.

Although there is a great deal of knowledge about locust behaviour, none can predict precisely what sort of challenge the pests will pose for Jordan. That depends upon the weather and measures taken to control the swarms in nearby countries. Therefore the government of Jordan and concerned donors are working together to have mechanisms ready for meeting the forthcoming challenges.

When locust swarms were reported in Saudi Arabia in October 1988, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) offered its assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in preparing to protect

Jordan and 4 Middle East states discuss grid interconnection

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and four Middle Eastern countries opened a three-day meeting in Amman Saturday to discuss a power grid interconnection in the region and promote cooperation among themselves in energy-related fields.

The meeting, held at the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) offices, are being attended by representatives from Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Turkey, whose countries last January reached tentative agreement in Ankara on launching the scheme.

The meeting of experts was opened by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al-Khatib who said Jordan attaches importance to this project and the deliberations which would pave the way for coordination and close cooperation among the five countries.

Jordan and Syria has been cooperating in power supply matters over the past 10 years and Jordan and Egypt are now heading towards linking their national grids, a project which is expected to take three years to complete, Khatib noted.

The delegates are discussing technical aspects of the interconnection scheme among their countries in a bid to agree on a programme for implementation which will be preceded first by a feasibility study, according to a JEA statement.

The technical committee in Amman is the first of its kind and was decided on by the ministers of energy in the five countries during their meeting in Ankara.

JEA Director Muhammad Sa'ad Araraf represents Jordan at the meeting.

The Turkish and Iraqi grids are already linked and Iraq is currently supplying parts of Turkey with electric power.

Energy officials and specialists from Jordan, Egypt and an international consultancy firm have completed a feasibility study on a project for linking the national grids of Egypt and Jordan, and a full report was submitted to the joint Jordanian Egyptian Higher Committee in Cairo recently. The \$170 million project will take four years to implement according to JEA officials.

Following the Ankara meeting it was announced that the five countries were also contemplating the idea of linking their grids at a later stage with that of Europe through Turkey.

The technical committee in Amman is the first of its kind and was decided on by the ministers of energy in the five countries during their meeting in Ankara.

Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Jordan last summer, questions of economic relations and prospects of boosting bilateral trade were discussed by officials and experts from both sides.

Last September Minister of Labour Marwan Duhin told the Jordan Times in an interview that there were about 2,000 Indians working in Jordan from top level management positions to skilled labour.

RJ to take part in talks on aircraft lease

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and India this month open talks designed to further boost economic and trade cooperation and look into prospects of launching joint ventures, according to an announcement released here Saturday.

The talks will be conducted through the Joint Jordan-Indian Economic Committee, which will convene during March, to review these matters under the co-chairmanship of Ministry of Industry and Trade's Secretary General Mohammad Saqqa and the under-secretary of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Trade, the announcement said.

It said that the two sides will look into the prospect of increasing Jordanian products to India, especially phosphate, potash and cement.

According to official statistics India is the largest importer of Jordanian phosphate and potash and its imports of Jordanian phosphates and other fertiliser-related products were estimated at \$10 million.

In 1987 Jordan's exports to

Under an accord with a consortium of European banks, RJ sold part of its fleet and conducted a lease-back deal.

Cash, generated from aircraft sales and a full payment lease-back arrangement, was used to pay off all of RJ's short and long-term debts and cleaned the airline's balance sheets, according to an earlier statement by RJ Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Ali Ghandour.

The RJ spokesman said that the participants will discuss advantages and disadvantages of leasing aircraft with three world airlines to be considered as case studies in this respect.

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Let the rule of law reign

IT IS a foregone conclusion that Salman Rushdie's book "The Satanic Verses" is intolerably offensive to Islam and irreversibly repugnant to the essence of Islamic teachings and precepts. What is more, the whole affair of that diabolic book has reactivated age-old religious and intellectual intolerances towards the Muslims that are reminiscent of the dark days of the Crusaders.

The irony of all this is that the whole debacle could have been nipped in the bud had it been handled legally right from the start. In every country where the book was published there is a sufficient body of domestic laws that prohibits any publications or utterances that tend to ridicule or defame religion. The promotion of religious tolerance is an organic law deeply embedded in domestic and international legislations. Practically, all jurisprudences worldwide have construed the edict of religious tolerance to include the prohibition not only of any attack, slander or defamation against any religious belief, but also of any word or deed which touches negatively on religious sensitivity. International forums on human rights have more than enough references to the need to accord reverence to religions and to afford them protection and respect. Thus, on the strength of the laws of each and every country where the book in question was published and distributed, legal proceedings could have been taken to stop the acts of blasphemy committed against Islam as maliciously portrayed in Rushdie's book.

The chain reaction of acrimonious and vengeful events that ensued on state level from Rushdie's debacle could have thus been broken. Above all the diplomatic row that developed in the aftermath of the publication of the book could have also been avoided. If legal recourse to stop the dissemination of falsehoods on Islam prove to be insufficient, then the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) would become seized with the issue to adopt the necessary and appropriate policies regarding any country which frustrates the legal process.

As for Salman Rushdie, his fate should have been addressed by an Islamic tribunal as a deterrent to all others who may contemplate violating Islam. To be sure, Islam's ways are not the cowboy ways. Islam does not call for dispatching a posse to lynch infidels. Nor does Islam offer bounties for the heads of the enemies of Islam. Islam is a religion of grandeur that applies the most sophisticated systems of justice. Muslims do not wish to molest the image of true Islam in the process of redeeming the wrongs committed against it.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordanian Arabic newspapers commented Saturday on statements by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai to Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper in which he tackled Arab affairs and the Jordanian domestic situation. Al Ra'i daily said that the prime minister emphasised two important points in his statements: King Hussein's continued drive to end inter-Arab differences, and the government's efforts to rebuild the national economy and bolster the national currency. The paper said that the King is keen on ending all Arab differences and unifying Arab ranks at a time when the Arab World is confronted by a number of serious questions. The prime minister said that Jordan does not face an economic problem but rather a financial crisis which emanated from the failure of some Arab states to fulfil their financial commitment to the Kingdom in implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions, the paper noted. It said that Jordan can and will overcome the present difficult circumstances and will continue to shoulder its national task regardless of the difficulties and whether the Arab countries honoured their financial commitments to the Kingdom or not because the country is oriented towards serving pan-Arab causes. The paper said that Jordan's endeavours to establish the Arab Cooperation Council and the King's relentless efforts to rally the Arab countries stand out as a proof of the Kingdom's pan-Arab policies.

Writing in Al Ra'i daily, columnist Tareq Masarweh appeals to the Higher Council for Science and Technology and research centres in the Kingdom to offer farmers and stock breeders new types of animal feed that can be produced locally at the lowest possible cost. He also calls on the concerned authorities to encourage local farmers and people living in the rural regions to raise chicken near their homes like farmers used to do in Jordan tens of years ago to serve side by side with the large poultry farms. The writer says that this measure is badly needed now in view of the soaring prices of animal feed and to help the country cut down on imported concentrates or animal feed for the poultry farms. Masarweh says there is no need to produce 90 million eggs for which there is no market, and there is no need to grow certain types of crops which cannot be sold here or abroad. The writer says that in view of the present economic crisis Jordanians in general and the research centres and universities in particular are called on to adopt a national policy that can ensure food security at the lowest possible cost.

Al Dustour daily described Prime Minister Zaid Rifai's statement published in Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper as comprehensive, tackling different domestic and pan-Arab issues. The paper said that Rifai described Jordan as a bridge and a channel of communications, promoting cooperation among Arab countries and seeking to end differences. This is King Hussein's clear policy at present and it is designed to strengthen the Arab Nation's stand, the paper noted. It also referred to the King's endeavours to convene an international Middle East peace conference to end the Palestine problem, and said that the Kingdom's decision to sever links with the West Bank has obviously opened the way for convening this conference. The prime minister, Al Dustour noted, has referred to the Jordanian-PLO relations as very strong and based on mutual confidence and added that this clearly reflects the Kingdom's orientation towards hacking the Palestinian people's just struggle to the end.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fadi Fawaz

Subsidy: Harmful, dangerous and unfair

LAST year, 1988, the actual public expenditure of the government reached JD 1045.7 million, while revenues including aid totalled only JD 705.6 million. The deficit stood thus at JD 340.1 million. The deficit was covered by external and internal borrowing, drawing on the Central Bank overdraft, or deferring payment of the commitments. The financial deficit formed one third of the budget or one fifth of the gross domestic product. These are ratios of such magnitude that should draw the attention of policy-makers, because they represent the underlying reasons behind the financial crisis which the Jordanian economy witnessed recently, and which resulted in 30 per cent depreciation of the dinar and the sudden rise in the cost of living.

Hopefully 1989 may be better but even if we take the figures of the budget, we find that the revenue side was estimated to be JD 772.5 million while the government will spend JD 1034.4 million, thus leaving a large deficit of JD 262.9 million plus any budgeted Arab aid that may not be realised out of the JD 225 million listed in the budget.

On this background, the government finds itself under self-made pressure to subsidise the basic imported commodities. The subsidy needed to maintain the current prices is JD 66 million, of

which JD 36 million will go to bread alone, and the balance to support rice, sugar, red meat, poultry, milk, barley, and corn.

Several points should have been considered before the government made up its mind on the matter of subsidies.

1. The budget of 1989 does not include sufficient allocations for subsidies. Any increase must result into higher deficit and more borrowing.

2. Borrowing abroad to cover the deficit is no more available even if we want it. Therefore, the Central Bank will be the only source of the extra funds, which will endanger the hoped for stability of the dinar, and may subject it to renewed pressure. The public will suffer more despite the artificial benefits.

3. Jordan is in the process of calling on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for help. The first known condition of the IMF is to abolish subsidies. How can we be convincing if we embark now on a subsidy programme while our economy was kept almost subsidy-free until last year?

4. Subsidies to imported foodstuff will deal a blow to local producers, who will not be able to compete with the subsidised imports. Food insecurity and shortages will be the natural result.

5. Our people did not reject the rise of prices of imported items for the obvious reason of the higher exchange rate of foreign currencies. If the government could not adjust the prices of basic imported commodities slowly and gradually now, then when?

6. Subsidies are known to be temporary by nature. They must be removed at one point in time when the distortion and losses resulting from them become obvious. Subsidies may be politically sound in the short run, but they are harmful on the longer term, and threaten the stability of the country. Like alcohol or drugs, subsidies are tempting, because the pleasure comes first while the bill comes later on.

Contrary to the general belief, subsidy is not socially fair. It goes to those who consume more not to the needy who consume less. If you eat meat every day you get much more government support than if you cannot afford meat more than once a week.

The economic and social cost of the subsidy will be borne by all the people, while the benefits will go to the rich, the tourists, the guest workers and the traffickers.

Subsidy is as dangerous economically and politically as the external indebtedness if not more. It should not be started at any price.

Solution in territory for peace

By Gad Ya'acobi

ISRAEL STANDS today before crucial decisions whose monumental importance is matched only by their stark simplicity. It can continue to be swept along by the currents of national deterioration that have prevailed in recent years, or it can change gears and adopt a fundamentally new national and societal course.

The burning controversy over the use of plastic bullets as opposed to less plastic means; the argument over the cost of public-transport subsidies vs. dairy and bread subsidies; the "dramatic" discussions over interest rates — all these are important issues. Their bearing on the truly major issues of our day is, however, minimal.

The time has come for a fundamental resolution of our national course, not because it was too early to decide years ago, but precisely because we did not do so. Our failure to decide in the past greatly exacerbated the situation, and renewed failure to do so today will make matters even worse. In the future, we will not be able to achieve what we could have achieved today, just as the missed opportunities for an interim settlement in 1971-72, the unilateral autonomy proposal in 1979-80 and the London Agreement in 1987 all led to a less favourable situation thereafter.

The same thing has happened in other spheres as well. The continuous failure, ever since 1971, to change the electoral system is an inseparable part of the annexation. Its resolution lies not in the further improvement of the types of weapons employed, but in a less favourable situation thereafter.

The intifada is the focal point of the annexation. Its resolution lies not in the further improvement of the types of weapons employed, but in the quality of its society in danger?

It is not the army that should be the focus of criticism, but to the use of force and creeping annexation. It is this reality which, by its very nature, leads to human rights violations and to the use of force and which undermines our moral values.

The intifada is the focal point of the annexation. Its resolution lies not in the further improvement of the types of weapons employed, but in the quality of its society in danger?

uprising against a democratic government in the 20th century has been ended by military means. The uprisings in Algeria, Vietnam and Palestine before the establishment of the state all ended in diplomatic settlements. The same holds true today; the question is just how long it will take us to understand this and to reach the appropriate conclusions.

How much time must pass before we comprehend the equation: peace = security = economic development = social progress = moral strength= an attractive centre for the whole Jewish people?

Quite simply, we will not be able to devote our resources to socio-economic progress, growth and development, to education, health and science without reducing the cost of the ongoing conflict. The conflict turns investors away, increases defence expenditures, undermines productivity and spurs inflation. We will not be able to invest in our human resources, stop the "brain drain" and promote our industrial and technological "flagships" — our exports, research and science — without providing them with the necessary resources and encouraging private and public initiative.

The foremost decision we face is in regard to the fundamental character of the state. Will we evolve into an apartheid-type regime, alienated from the international democratic community and the majority of the Jewish people that lives there? Or will we

understand that the solution lies in the exchange of territory for peace — in other words, in re-arranged partition within the framework of a peace settlement, with security arrangements? Will we continue to adhere to the outdated notion that we can dictate to the Palestinians who their representatives will be, or will we

come to understand that only they can determine this, of their own free will?

This is the fundamental issue we face and its resolution will determine our future character and development.

The murky waters of the status quo are eroding our capabilities every single day. The time

for decision is, therefore, now. Its postponement can only provide an illusion of escape and is a prescription for weakness, for paralysis.

The writer is Israeli minister of communications. The article is reprinted from the Jerusalem Post.

Bush under fire for China dissident flap, lack of purpose

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Bush sold himself to voters as an experienced statesman, but just six weeks after taking office he is under attack for both an alleged reckless gaffe in China and a wider lack of purpose.

Bush may be a China expert but his aides were accused of displaying ignorance of the country and committing a careless diplomatic blunder by inviting a Chinese dissident to a dinner honouring Peking's leaders last Sunday.

He returned home to find political experts home he appeared to be squandering the opportunity to make his mark in the traditional "honeymoon" period granted a new president.

It said in a statement that Bush

"only expressed regret over the incident. He listened to a stern warning from his Chinese hosts to stay away from pressure for political openness and said nothing."

The White House insists that Bush was firm enough.

Bush has won style points for the conciliatory tone of his public pronouncements and for reaching out to political foes.

But except for a proposal to shore up the country's troubled savings and loan industry, he has yet to present specific proposals or lay out strategy in either domestic or foreign affairs.

He has lagged well behind his predecessors in filling sub-cabinet jobs — making it difficult to put his own stamp on the federal bureaucracy. In some executive departments not a single Bush

appointee has taken office. Even a surprise Tower victory would not remove the underlying complaints about Bush's first six weeks in office.

"He has to establish himself clearly as the president right from the outset and he has not done that," says former White House aide George Reedy, author of a respected study of presidential power.

Bush has missed congressional deadlines for decisions on missile development and the "Star Wars" anti-missile defence system, saying he wants to see the results of his policy reviews before making decisions.

He has so far failed to spell out policy for the Middle East, Central America or relations with Moscow — probably the three

biggest diplomatic challenges facing the United States.

There is a growing restiveness among America's European allies, who fear Bush has surrendered the diplomatic initiative to Moscow by failing to respond to Gorbachev's arms control proposals.

Washington was caught unaware by a recent peace package concluded by five Central American presidents and has yet to say how it plans to honour Bush's campaign pledge to stand by Nicaragua's contra rebels.

Army General Fred Woerner, commander in chief of the U.S. southern command, has publicly complained about "a vacuum in Washington" that has hamstrung U.S. policy.

The administration was also

surprised by the recent Middle East tour of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and sent mixed signals in response — praising Moscow for its interest in peace, but saying the Soviet role in the region should be limited.

Critics say Bush's eight years as vice president, diplomatic service as U.N. ambassador and U.S. envoy to China, and a turn as director of the Central Intelligence Agency should have provided him with a foreign policy agenda.

"He had plenty of time to figure out what he was going to do," says Reedy.

Administration officials justify Bush's performance by noting he has been in office less than two months.

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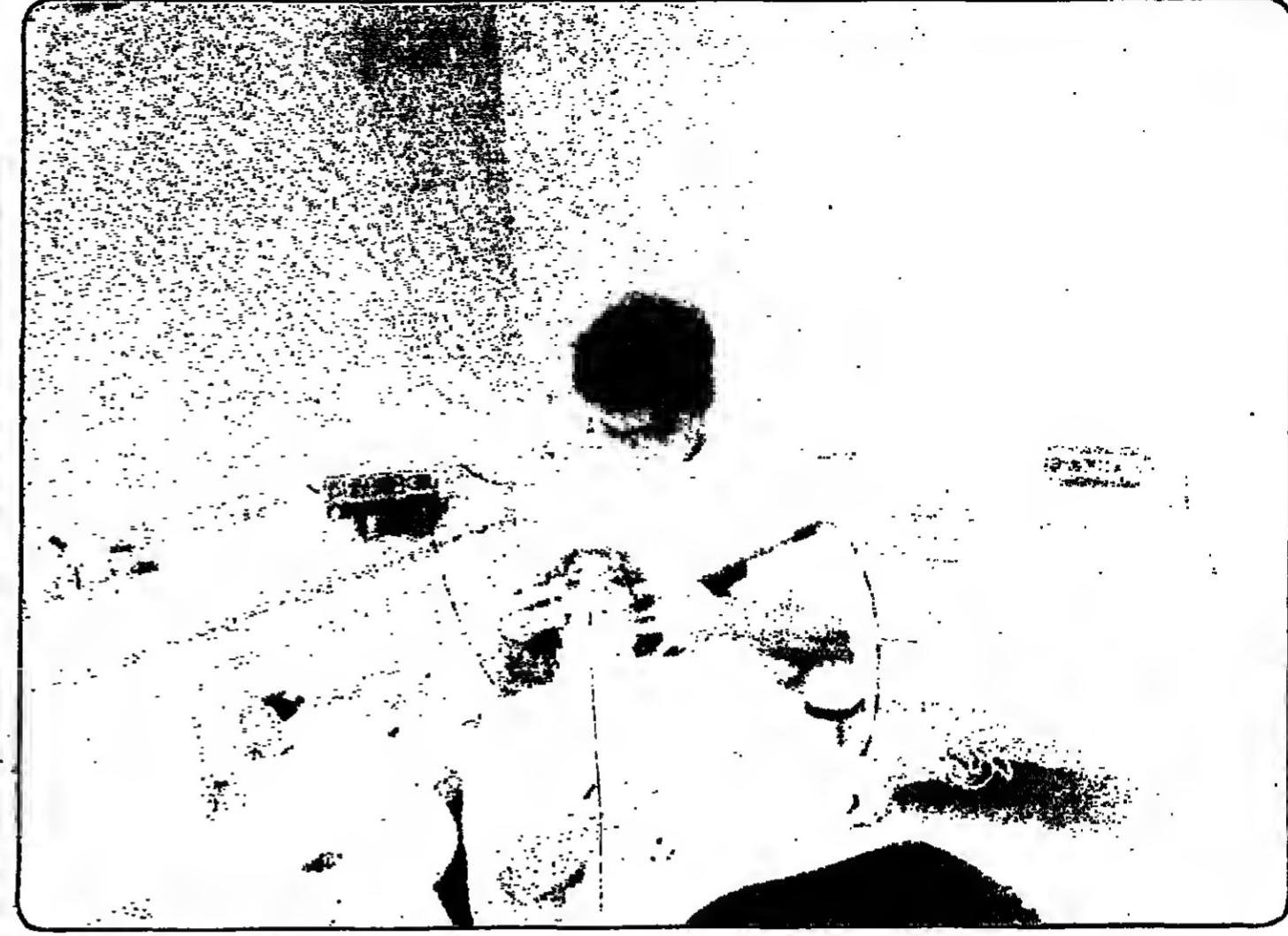
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CHINESE
RESTAURANT



Medical laser machines — researchers are developing new procedures which will allow the beam of light to perform operations that cannot be done with a scalpel.



Medical lasers go where no scalpel has gone before

By Catherine Arnst
Reuter

BOSTON — Lasers, which are being used increasingly in medicine, could help treat heart disease, cancer, and even nearsightedness, industry analysts predict.

Researchers are developing new procedures using the intense beam of light to perform operations that cannot be done with a scalpel.

Lasers are already used to treat several eye diseases and remove everything from warts and haemorrhoids to excess tissue growths and tumours.

Industry analysts in the United States say that within five years some newer types of lasers could also treat wounds and aids, creating a billion-dollar market in the process.

"If the new applications being developed prove successful and

are generally accepted, and I think they will be, they could double the size of the laser market by the mid-1990s," said medical technology consultant Irving Arons.

Arons predicts that the worldwide medical laser market will grow from \$390 million last year to \$3.5 billion by 1992, based on existing applications.

If lasers are approved to clear clogged coronary vessels — a procedure currently being tested by 24 companies in the United States — that market alone could be worth \$400 million a year, Arons said.

Health care

The proliferation of lasers will have an impact not only on their manufacturers but also on the health-care industry as a whole. Because laser treatment does not involve an incision, pro-

cedures that now require a hospital stay of several days can often be done on an outpatient basis.

Doctors caution that lasers are not miracle workers, and the process of educating the medical profession to their use could be a lengthy one.

"There are still a number of unresolved biological issues," said Dr. Carmel Pulaifito, an ophthalmologist who heads the laser research laboratory at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Hospital, which puts out a brochure for the public called "laser myths."

"It's hard to know how far we will actually go with them," Pulaifito said.

Still, he said, "there's no question about it, they are pretty fantastic things. There are really no negatives associated with their use in procedures so far."

The laser, which stands for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation, was first developed in 1960 and has been widely used in ophthalmology and dermatology.

The laser beam can range in intensity and colour from ultraviolet to the visible to infrared. By changing the colour and intensity of a beam, its application can also be changed, from vaporizing tissue to fusing it.

The American Society for Las-

dise and eye defects, expected to be the largest applications for lasers in the 1990s.

"A lot of the older lasers were just replacing traditional surgical methods," said David Muller, president of laser-maker summit technology. "We're trying to develop lasers that can do things that just can't be done with a scalpel."

The laser beam can range in intensity and colour from ultraviolet to the visible to infrared. By changing the colour and intensity of a beam, its application can also be changed, from vaporizing tissue to fusing it.

The American Society for Las-

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Most of those lasers use either carbon dioxide gas, argon gas or yttrium-aluminum-garnet crystals (YAG) to create the intense beam of light. But they also produce intense heat which makes them unusable in some parts of the body.

New lasers that are cooler and in some cases smaller and cheaper than the older models are being tested.

The new lasers are expected to lead the way in treating coronary

arteries and eye defects, expected to be the largest applications for lasers in the 1990s.

"A lot of the older lasers were just replacing traditional surgical methods," said David Muller, president of laser-maker summit technology. "We're trying to develop lasers that can do things that just can't be done with a scalpel."

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The American Society for Las-

Spice island's old Arab quarter reviving after years of neglect

By Didrikke Schambe
The Associated Press

ZANZIBAR — More than a century after merchants and slave traders built their lavish homes, shops and bazaars near Zanzibar's flourishing harbour, the labyrinthine old quarter is crumbling.

The area, called stone town, never ceased to be a commercial focal point for the spice island. Zanzibar's intertwined Arab, Asian and African heritage is embodied in the elaborately carved, brass-studded wooden doors and the lattice-work balconies hanging over dusty, narrow alleys.

Now, the government is trying to restore stone town to at least a semblance of its former glory through a process very similar to the gentrification of rundown neighbourhoods in England and the United States.

During 20 years of social and

economic upheaval, stone town was neglected and suffered severe deterioration. But Zanzibar hopes to reverse the decay with new money resulting from the government's 5-year-old policy of economic liberalisation and \$400,000 in technical assistance from the United Nations.

The four and five story structures made of coral and lime rise above narrow lanes that five times a day echo with the muezzin's call to prayer to Zanzibar's Muslims. Black-robed women sell roast maize and fried bread beneath the walls while elderly men sip coffee in tiny shops, paying scant attention to frolicking children, meandering shoppers and gawking tourists.

The effort is led by Ahmed Sheikh Ahmed, director of the stone town conservation and development authority. Most of its resources have gone into selling the buildings — 120 since 1985.

"The idea of selling the buildings is not to get money, the idea is to get people to look after the buildings," Ahmed said.

dwellings for low-income families and newly arrived rural peasants. Rents were low or non-existent, but no funds were available for maintenance.

Ahmed said many of the dilapidated structures now pose a potential danger to tenants and shoppers in the quarter's busy alleys — seven buildings col-

lapsed during heavy rains in 1984, killing five people.

The four- and five-story structures made of coral and lime rise above narrow lanes that five times a day echo with the muezzin's call to prayer to Zanzibar's Muslims. Black-robed women sell roast maize and fried bread beneath the walls while elderly men sip coffee in tiny shops, paying scant attention to frolicking children, meandering shoppers and gawking tourists.

The town is home to an estimated 18,000 people and sits on a triangular piece of land that juts westward into the Indian Ocean south of Zanzibar's ancient harbour.

It is Zanzibar's historic seat of government and still houses most of the island's government offices, the main market, 40 per cent of the city's classrooms, and most of its places of worship, along with banks, cinemas, hotels and restaurants.



Tourists and gold in an Amazon river town

By Charles Lambelin
Reuter

LETICIA, Colombia — The man who put Leticia on the map is in jail and the drug money that brought it boom times has dried up. Now townspeople are planning new routes to prosperity.

Greek-American George "Mike" Tsalickis, an adventurer who arrived in this remote Amazon River town in 1953 to trade in exotic animals, was sentenced last year in the United States to 27 years for drug trafficking.

A single off that LP, "smoking gun," cracked the top 25 and another song, "right next door (because of me)," made the charts worldwide.

The LP earned the band 10 gold and platinum awards internationally, and brought them a 1988 Grammy Award.

Propelled by the popularity of "Strong persuader," two earlier Cray albums, "Bad influence" (1983) and "False accusations" (1985), made the charts at the same time in 1987.

This year the Robert Cray Band has been nominated for two Grammy Awards, one for best R&B album for "Don't be afraid of the dark" and a single off that LP, "Acting this way," in the R&B vocal, duo or group category.

Currently on a tour that will take him through the United States until June, when he'll start a month-long European tour, Cray will begin work in the autumn on a new album.

"I don't know what else I'd do if I had to quit this right now," Cray said. "I enjoy going to different countries and seeing different people, but the only problem is that airplanes are too slow."

CONCORD

NO WAY OUT

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 9:00

But many local traders bemoan the passing of "La Bonanza" — the prosperous years between 1978 and 1983 when cocaine money brought prosperity to this far-away corner, over which Colombia and Peru went to war in 1982-83.

Since his departure and a crackdown by authorities on cocaine plantations and drug trafficking six years ago the Amazonian region has become probably Colombia's quietest area.

"There is much tranquility, peace. There are no guerrillas because rebels need people's support and the jungle is nearly empty," said General Francisco Augusto Rodriguez, chief of the south's unified command.

Fewer than 50,000 people, 70 per cent of them Indians, live in a territory three times the size of Belgium.

In the past two years hundreds of miners have embarked on small double-deck boats for a four-day river trip down the Amazon and up its Caquetá tributary to La Pedra. Some struck it rich, like Gilberto

Amies, who operates a river boat.

"I left with two friends, armed with a shovel, a pike and a long knife. We walked one hour and a half from the river bank to a mountain side and started digging," he said.

"After four months I came back to Leticia last December with 600 grammes of gold. It allowed me to buy the out-board engine. I might return there soon," he said.

But inflation is eating away at the miners' fortunes. Basic food like potatoes cost five times more than in other parts of Colombia.

Local authorities are dreaming of turning Leticia into a tourist paradise. The biggest group so far this year landed from Bogota last week — 90 middle-aged, pale-faced men and women from France sporting brand-new peaked caps and cameras.

200 Hotel rooms

Ricardo Lopez, head of the tourist office, said about 600 tourists visited Leticia monthly, not enough to fill the town's 200 hotel rooms.

Leticia offers river trips, visits to Indian hamlets, local cuisine — which includes tortoise stew, a steak of Voruga, an animal resembling a huge rat, or danta, a kind of jungle wildpig — and a potent local drink called chuchuwa, made from a tree bark.

Tourists travel the mile-wide Amazon upstream in big canoes, dodging huge floating tree trunks and banks of water hyacinths, until they reach monkey island.

Tsalickis's pet project.

Tourists fly back home with such handicrafts as blow-guns and bright feather headgear, and snapshots of Kapaz and his anaconda.

The monkeys were used by Bogota Doctor Manuel Elkin

Patarroyo to test his vaccine against malaria, a discovery saluted by the medical world as one of the most important of recent years.

Tsalickis also built two hotels, a tourist company and was running small planes linking Leticia to jungle locations.

After his arrival in Leticia 36 years ago he became known as a leading dealer in exotic animals, birds from Brazil and monkeys for medical experiments to dozens of U.S. universities.

With Tsalickis behind bars, the most colourful character in this land of adventurers is a Colombian tourist guide named Kapaz, who cultivates Tarzan's looks and advertises himself posing with a giant anaconda snake around his shoulders.

Tourists fly back home with such handicrafts as blow-guns and bright feather headgear, and snapshots of Kapaz and his anaconda.

The monkeys were used by Bogota Doctor Manuel Elkin

Cinema

NIJOUN

GOLD STEEL

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

PLAZA

ZAPPED!

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

B.B. King

"I did a B.B. King song, it's

Soviets join in oil output cuts

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union will cut oil exports by about five per cent in the first half of this year, TASS reported Friday. The move is part of a concerted effort by non-OPEC producers, being joined for the first time by the Soviets, to shore up world oil prices by cutting or freezing exports.

TASS, the official Soviet news agency, quoted Vladimir Arutyunyan, chairman of the state organisation charged with exporting petroleum, as saying: "Soviet oil exports for freely convertible currency will be reduced approximately by five per cent in the first six months of 1989, as against the same period of 1988."

According to Western estimates, the Soviets now export about 1.8 million barrels of oil a day. A five per cent reduction would mean a cut of 90,000 barrels daily in export sales.

TASS said Arutyunyan made the statement in response to a question from TASS about "Soviet oil export plans for the near future." He is the chairman of the Sovyntexexport all-union foreign trade association, which markets Soviet petroleum products abroad.

Last week, oil producers who are not members of the Organisa-

tion of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met in London to decide whether to take common action.

At the end of the meeting, a majority of the countries involved pledged to freeze or reduce their exports during the second quarter of 1989 in an attempt to shore up world oil prices.

The Soviet Union reportedly told the other countries that it wasn't sure that it would participate, but that if it did, it would notify the other nations Friday. The TASS dispatch quoting Arutyunyan was distributed shortly after 11 p.m. Moscow time (2000 GMT).

The announced cut in production showed a change in Soviet thinking about oil exports that some Western analysts say may be due to severe Soviet problems in oil production or export.

In November, the deputy oil minister, Vladimir Filanovsky,

said the country planned to continue increasing exports in the face of falling world prices because it needed the foreign currency.

"A continued increase in oil output is encouraged by the falling oil world market prices," Filanovsky was quoted as telling TASS on Nov. 2.

"In order to maintain the Soviet Union's foreign trade balance, the country has to step up its oil exports to the world market, as oil accounts for 75 per cent of its total foreign cash earnings," he said.

The Soviet Union is in the midst of a economic modernisation drive, championed by President Mikhail Gorbachev, that requires increasing amounts of foreign currency to buy Western technology.

Filanovsky said the government intended for workers to produce 626 million tonnes of oil and gas condensate in 1988. The actual yearly production figure, 624 million tonnes, fell somewhat short of that target.

The Soviet oil production target for 1990 is 635 million tonnes and for the year 2000, 650 million tonnes.

Egypt decrees five per cent reduction

Earlier Friday, Egypt decided to cut its oil exports by five per cent from April to June as part of a joint international effort to reduce the glut on the world market and shore up prices.

Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kanial announced Egypt's "major sacrifice" in a press release. He said the move means Egyptian exports will average 24,000 fewer barrels daily.

There will be no limit on yields

Egypt, which is outside OPEC, currently produces between 870,000-900,000 barrels a day, exporting about half that and consuming the rest domestically.

Kanial's statement expressed hope that all oil exporters will "comply with respective agreements and adhere to the agreed quotas."

An oil ministry source said that was a two-pronged appeal to OPEC's 13 members not to over-produce and to independent exporters to stick to their declared export cuts.

It was decided in light of recommendations made Feb. 21 at a London meeting of oil experts from non-OPEC producing countries.

"Egypt will contribute to the efforts which aim at monitoring the evolution of the market situation as well as compliance by all oil exporters with the agreement in a concerted way," he said.

In addition to Egypt, last month's meeting grouped experts from Mexico, China, Oman, Malaysia, Angola and Colombia. Observers attended from the Soviet Union, North Yemen, Norway, the U.S. state Alaska and the Canadian province Alberta.

Oman's government announced Wednesday a five per cent cut in oil production, also in line with the London meeting.

Subroto predicts faster process with cooperation

OPEC's Secretary-General Saburoto said in an interview published Friday that the 13-member group was making headway in efforts to stabilise oil prices, but that the process would move faster with cooperation from non-OPEC producers.

"I am totally convinced we shall reach the \$18 per barrel price," Subroto told the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Ittihad.

He predicted reaching the target price for oil by the end of the year.

"But if the non-OPEC oil producers help, we will reach this target within a few months," Subroto said.

The group has slashed rampant output by its member states by three-four million barrels and set an aggregate production ceiling of 18.5 million barrels a day for the first six months of 1989 to raise oil prices.

OPEC's ministerial council meets for its regular bi-annual sessions in June in Vienna and Subroto said that the meeting will take steps to enhance the situation. He did not elaborate.

Subroto said that adherence to the group's production and pricing policy would maintain the upward trend.

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The walkout instantly disrupted Eastern flights at Miami and carloads of pickets careened into other airports at the midnight (0500 GMT) strike start.

In Miami, about 3,000 workers charged across the street from the local union hall to corporate headquarters, chanting and carrying placards.

They tore up effigies of Lorenzo, who is chairman of Texas Air which bought Eastern three years ago. Texas Air also owns Continental Airlines, which Lorenzo whose union-busting tactics have made him highly unpopular among organised labour.

The Miami-based Eastern — which carries about 100,000 passengers a day, primarily on the densely populated east coast and in Latin America and the Caribbean — has said it was losing about \$1 million a day. The airline wanted to implement wage cuts of about \$150 million annually.

Lorenzo warned that the strike

U.S., Western nations move to aid Venezuela

CARACAS (AP) — The United States and other Western nations are putting together emergency loans to help Venezuela weather an economic crisis that sparked nationwide riots in which at least 300 people died.

President Carlos Andres Perez Friday linked the bloody unrest to the burden of its foreign debt. He said debt payments threaten the newest democracies in Latin America.

The riots began with protests for fare increases imposed as part of austerity measures required under a loan agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Perez accused foreign debtors of inflexibility by demanding repayment of the region's \$420 billion foreign debt without regard to a nation's ability to pay. Venezuela owes international banks and lenders \$33 billion —

Bahrain raises interest rates on deposits

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain has raised its interest rate ceilings on dinar denominated deposits in the wake of sharp rises in international rates, a spokesman for the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) said Saturday.

The BMA told the island's 19 commercial banks it would raise the maximum recommended rates for maturities of up to six months by one percentage point effective March 1, the spokesman said.

There will be no limit on yields

for maturities of over six months duration. The spokesman said the step, which applies only to private customers, was aimed at stemming a possible outflow of dinars into higher-yielding dollar deposits.

"These changes are designed to increase banks' scope for funding following recent increases in international interest rates," the BMA spokesman said.

The ceiling for maturities of less than three months was raised to seven per cent from six while that on three to six months was

increased to 7½ per cent from 6½.

The maximum level for maturities of over six months was abolished.

Ceilings on certificates of deposit (CD's) for more than 30,000 dinars were increased by the same amount, with the level for less than three month CD's rising to 7½ per cent from 6½ and those to six months to eight per cent from seven.

Yields on CD maturities of over six months are subject to negotiation between banks and

customers.

The BMA statement clarifies reports published in Bahrain's daily Akbar Al Khaleej newspaper Friday.

Bankers said they welcomed the move and had already begun to raise interest rates on demand and savings accounts.

"The move is a natural one which will help narrow the gap between dinar and dollar interest rates," Hassan Juma, general manager of the National Bank of Bahrain said.

Credit Suisse announces record '88 profits, major reorganisation

ZURICH (R) — Switzerland's third largest bank, Credit Suisse, Friday reported record 1988 net profits and announced major reorganisation to boost its growth prospects.

Chief executive Robert Jeker angrily denied a Swiss prosecutor's allegations that the bank had been involved in laundering drugs money, but he said it might curtail trading in banknotes as a result.

The bank's net profit rose 7.6 per cent to \$92 million Swiss francs (\$377 million). Total assets were up nearly six per cent at 113 billion francs (\$72 billion).

"The fact that fears of a recession have not been borne out... has helped our bank to achieve a level of performance that has surpassed our expectations," Jeker told a news conference.

Strict cost control and a strong increase in lending made up for lower commissions on share trading after the October 1987 crash of world stock markets.

Credit Suisse holds huge hidden reserves and analysts say real profits are much higher than those which they disclose.

Credit Suisse (C.S.) Chairman Rainer Gut said it planned to make its sister company C.S. Holding the parent for the entire group, heading an international organisation offering a wide range of banking and business services.

Credit Suisse shareholders may exchange their current shares for

shares in C.S. Holding and will also be invited to buy new shares on favourable terms.

Gut said the new structure would be simpler and would create an improved basis for future growth.

"Throughout the 1990s and beyond, we aim to be among the few major corporations in the world that can boast a strong capital base, a prime quality rating and a truly global operation," he asserted.

Under the new structure, C.S. Holding will have assets of 9.35 billion Swiss francs (\$5.95 billion).

In a break with the Swiss tradition of providing only limited financial data, the new company will publish consolidated figures from its first year of operation.

Jeker acknowledged that allegations of involvement in money-laundering had tarnished the bank's reputation but he strongly denied it had done anything wrong.

A public prosecutor has said that two Lebanese brothers, under investigation for allegedly laundering drugs money in an affair dubbed the "Lebanon connection," deposited about 1.4 billion Swiss francs (\$891 million) with Credit Suisse.

The Lebanon connection has become a major political scandal in Switzerland. Justice Minister Elisabeth Kopp was forced to resign in December after admitting warning her husband that a company of which he was vice-

chairman would be implicated. No charges have been brought in the case.

Jeker said: "I would like to stress that no Credit Suisse employees were found to have committed offences with regard to the Lebanon connection that require or justify action being taken against them."

Jeker said banknote trading accounted for just 1.6 per cent of 1988 profits.

"In the light of recent developments we will be considering whether this line of business will have to be curtailed. However much care is exercised, it is never possible to guarantee that a bank will not be misused for the purposes of money-laundering," he said.

Share analysts said the restructuring showed Credit Suisse had a clearer and more effective global strategy than its larger rivals, Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corp.

Both of them reported rises of around 3.5 per cent in 1988 net profit.

"This is a very clever move — it will lead to greater transparency, it's good for shareholders and it doesn't discriminate against foreigners," said Roland Leutenegger, an analyst at Bank Julius Baer in Zurich.

Serge Ledermann of Lombard, Odier Cie in Geneva, said: "They have the best strategy and are going to be among the best global players in the future."

Eastern Airlines' employees strike

MIAMI (AP) — Eastern Airlines employees walked off their jobs just after midnight Saturday in a strike that threatened to cause nationwide transportation chaos and could put one of the nation's largest airlines out of business.

The strike was called by the machoists union that represents Eastern's 8,500 mechanics and ground employees. The airline's 3,400 pilots voted overwhelmingly to honor the strike.

Meanwhile, machinists members in other transportation fields

planned sympathy strikes that could shut down Amtrak — the national passenger railroad — and commuter railroads that carry hundreds of thousands into some of the country's largest cities.

It's the most overwhelming support I have seen in the history of the labour movement," said machinists union local president Charles Bryan after federally mediated talks collapsed in Washington and unionists threw up pickets.

"It's no longer a fight between machinists and Eastern. It's a fight between labour and corporate America," said machinists general chairman Wally Haber.

The strike capped an emotional 17-month feud over wage concessions between the union and Eastern that pitted Bryan — a charismatic leader given to quoting oriental philosophers — against Eastern boss Frank Lorenzo, a steely entrepreneur whose union-busting tactics have made him highly unpopular among organised labour.

The Miami-based Eastern — which carries about 100,000 passengers a day, primarily on the densely populated east coast and in Latin America and the Caribbean — has said it was losing about \$1 million a day. The airline wanted to implement wage cuts of about \$150 million annually.

Lorenzo warned that the strike

Services and industries

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	1100	1810	1,650	1,640	1.000
Pete Bank	161	422	2,600	2,620	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	1867	3861	2,050	2,040	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	705	1022	1,470	1,460	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	24562	31761	1,280	1,290	1.000
Housing Bank	11501	21572	2,000	1,850	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	1249	19466	15,600	15,350	5,000
Bank of Jordan	2600	40518	160,100	153,500	10,000
Jordan National Bank	15002	40309	2,710	2,600	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development	1781	4307	2,730	2,570	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Financial Investments	3140	6474</			

Sports

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1989 7

NBA Roundup

NEW YORK (AP) — Here's a roundup of National Basketball Association games Friday night:

Hawks 133, Hornets 109

ATLANTA (AP) — Dominique Wilkins scored 35 points, including six slam dunks, before sitting out the final 16 minutes as the Atlanta Hawks crushed the Charlotte Hornets 133-109.

Atlanta never trailed, breaking a 2-2 tie on a layup by Glenn Rivers and going on to its eighth victory in 10 games since the NBA's all-star break.

Jazz 107, Heat 95

MIAAMI (AP) — Karl Malone scored 15 of his 34 points in the third quarter as Utah broke open a close game. After scoring the last five points of the first half to lead 45-40, the Jazz scored the first eight points of the second half. Miami never got closer than eight points thereafter.

Malone, the NBA's second leading scorer with a 29.2 average, hit his stride after 13 first-half points.

Celtics 107, Mavericks 106

BOSTON (AP) — Dennis Johnson hit a 3-point shot and a driving layup in the last two minutes to key Boston's fifth victory in its last six games. The Mavericks are winless in nine games in Boston, the only city where they haven't won.

Johnson, who had made just four of 32 shots from 3-point range this season, sank his desperation 3-pointer with the time almost run out.

Pistons 96, Cavaliers 90

AUBURN HILLS, Mich.

gan (AP) — Isiah Thomas made two baskets to key a decisive 6-0 burst in the fourth quarter and Joe Dumars scored all 10 of his points in the final 5:10 to decide a game between the NBA's top two teams.

It was Detroit's first victory in four meetings with the Cavaliers this season and lifted the Pistons, 38-16 within four games of first-place Cleveland, 43-13, in the central division.

Bulls 102, Bucks 96

CHICAGO (AP) — Michael Jordan scored 11 of his 28 points during a 19-9 spurt late in the fourth quarter and Chicago held on to defeat Milwaukee for the fifth straight time this season.

The Bulls are 14-3 against Milwaukee over the last three years and have won 12 of the last 13 meetings.

Supersonics 118, Rockets 108

SEATTLE (AP) — Seattle's Dale Ellis scored 13 of his 39 points in the fourth quarter and Akeem Olajuwon and Eric "Sleepy" Floyd, two of Houston's top three scorers, were ejected as the Rockets suffered their seventh consecutive loss.

Olajuwon, who scored 12 points, half his per-game average, was ejected with 8:30 left after picking up his second technical in a scuffle with Seattle's Michael Cage. "The Sonics led at the time 89-84.

Olajuwon got his first technical during a second-period scuffle with Cage. Floyd was ejected with 1:32 left in the first half for arguing a foul call.



Bronzebeaten: current world number one Ivan Lendl went down yesterday to the 'Big Mac' on his comeback.

McEnroe beats Lendl

DALLAS (R) — John McEnroe beat arch-rival Ivan Lendl for the first time in more than three years Friday in a four-hour semifinal match at the world championship tennis (WCT) finals.

McEnroe knocked off the world number one net of the \$685,000 tournament 6-7 (3-7), 7-5 (6-4), 6-2, 7-5 and will meet his fellow American Brad Gilbert in the final Saturday.

"It was a great victory for me," said McEnroe, ranked sixth in the world.

"It means a lot to beat him in a certified match. We have gone in cycles and hopefully this one will get me going. I am elated I won."

Lendl lost his temper during the match, costing him three code violations from British professional umpire Gerry Armstrong.

They include a point penalty and a game penalty which brought him within one violation of being defaulted.

"I am not upset at the way I behaved because I did nothing wrong," said Lendl.

McEnroe beat Lendl for the

first time in three-and-a-half years and for the first time in five matches to level their career contest at 15 wins each.

Lendl started the match superbly to lead by a set and 4-2, but McEnroe seized on a concentration lapse from Lendl in the vital seventh game of the second set to keep his chances alive by winning four consecutive games.

McEnroe said he got himself pumped up through the support of the crowd of 16,123, but stayed in touch with the match by reminding himself of their encounter at the Australian Open in January which Lendl won in straight sets.

"Things were looking bad, but I hung in," said McEnroe.

In the final, with the winner getting \$200,000 and the runner-up \$100,000, McEnroe will face Gilbert for the 12th time. McEnroe has lost to him only once.

Gilbert, who came into the tournament as an alternate to replace Boris Becker of West Germany, defeated Sweden's Mikael Pernfors Thursday.

McEnroe beat Lendl for the

Stenmark passing the torch to Eriksson

ASPEN (AP) — Tired of skiing and slowed by leg and back problems after 16 illustrious seasons of racing, Ingemar Stenmark had one more dramatic moment in his 32-year-old body.

Now, he's prepared to pass the torch to countryman Lars Boege Eriksson.

The defending champion started with three rounds of diamonds, declarer ruffing the last of these. He had nine fast tricks and the 10th could come from a finesse in either hearts or clubs. Now we know many players who would try both and bemoan their fate when both lost and they went down a trick. Others would look for the sure-trick line that exists, as the cards lie.

Declarer should draw two rounds of trumps, ending in dummy. Next comes the jack of diamonds and, when East produces the queen, declarer should discard a club instead of ruffing. Assuming trumps are 2-2, as they were, East is endplayed. Whether he leads a club or a heart, he must give declarer a free finesse.

What if trumps are 3-1? If East is short in trumps and declarer plays as above, West can ruff to break up the endplay. Now declarer has to guess which, if either, finesse will succeed. And if East has three trumps, he has a safe exit card. So, with any 3-1 trump division, declarer has to ruff the fourth diamond and fall back on the two finesses.

able. By contrast, his closest rival is Girardelli, with 27 race victories.

In the finish area, other racers lined up to congratulate Stenmark in an emotional tribute to the greatest technical skier the sport has ever known.

All year there hasn't been a racer who wasn't cheering for him to win one more time," said Kyle Wiech of Coopcooticut, who managed a breakthrough of his own, placing seventh.

Swedish coach Herman Nogler said Stenmark's retirement after races next month in Japan "is a sad thing. Part of my life is ending."

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All year there hasn't been a racer who wasn't cheering for him to win one more time," said Kyle Wiech of Coopcooticut, who managed a breakthrough of his own, placing seventh.

Swedish coach Herman Nogler said Stenmark's retirement after races next month in Japan "is a sad thing. Part of my life is ending."

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What if trumps are 3-1? If East is short in trumps and declarer plays as above, West can ruff to break up the endplay. Now declarer has to guess which, if either, finesse will succeed. And if East has three trumps, he has a safe exit card. So, with any 3-1 trump division, declarer has to ruff the fourth diamond and fall back on the two finesses.

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